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WHEELING, JULY 16, 1898.

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave.

OHIO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(Nominated June 28, 1898.)  
For House of Delegates,  
H. F. BEHRENS,  
B. W. CONNELLY,  
HARRY W. MCELROY,  
RALPH MCCOY,  
County Superintendent of Free Schools,  
GEORGE S. BIGGS.

The War Situation.

The details of the surrender of Santiago, the arrangements for the capitulation by the Spanish army, and the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their own country by the United States, the plans for future operations, and the decree establishing martial law throughout Spain by that government are important features of the war news this morning, and are valuable contributions to the current history of the struggle, which so far has brought only a series of triumphs to American arms and a succession of bitter reverses and catastrophes to the Spanish side. There is everything in all developments which warrants the hope for an early peace, and nothing discouraging to the people of this country.

While the splendid accomplishments of our navy and army at Santiago may be said to have virtually closed the active campaign, so far as eastern Cuba is concerned, upon the heels of that victory comes the news of the very greatest importance from Spain, which portends triumph for the immediate future. From Madrid dispatches we have the information that the publication of the military decree is regarded as evidence that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and in some quarters it is believed that negotiations are actually in progress. The reasoning is logical, and doubtless developments will confirm the statements. Sagasta has been more than once quoted recently as saying that a continuance of the war "would only mean useless sacrifice." It is with the peace purpose in mind, it is believed, that the government has declared martial law in order that it may have full power to suppress the uprisings which seem inevitable when the full meaning of the fall of Santiago is realized by the populace, and peace measures are taken.

A crisis is on in Spain which is causing the eyes of the world to be directed that way, and matters are likely to take a shape within a brief time which will precipitate a negotiation which may put an end to the war. Then will come the grave problems that are involved in a final statement of terms of peace. Upon the conduct of European powers much depends. At present the United States is abundantly able to take care of the situation. Next to the movements of our own army and navy the developments of the next few days in Spain will be of the deepest interest to our people.

A Wise Agreement.

The agreement of the United States to return to Spain the troops surrendered with Santiago, unless peace should in the meantime be declared, seems to be generally endorsed in this country, and the wisdom of the course is apparent for two reasons. From the standpoint of economy, the United States can better afford the trouble and expense of the transportation than to keep them on hands and provide for them for an indefinite time. It will eliminate them as a possible disturbing factor in Cuba in the future, and there is no likelihood that Spain will recuperate them and arm them for another Cuban campaign. Even if she were disposed to do so, she is not only financially unable, but in view of the practical annihilation of her naval power, she would be physically incompetent.

The more important reason why the action shows the part of wisdom is the demonstration before the world, and especially the powers of Europe, that the American nation is consistent in its declaration that this is a war for humanity, and that it can afford to be magnanimous to a defeated enemy. It will teach the Spanish people that the character of Americans has been grossly misrepresented to them, and will powerfully affect the sentiment in that country, among those who are already outraged over the systematic deceit of which they have been the victims.

There have been few incidents in history, if any, of a similar character. Perhaps the ignorance of the Spanish populace will fail to grasp the significance of such a demonstration of magnanimity on the part of an enemy at war with

them, but there are intelligent classes who cannot fail to note it. It is an example of a humane conduct of war for all the nations to follow, and will strengthen the confidence abroad in the sincerity and consistency of the announced purpose of the United States, as laid down by the President and Congress.

Our Increasing Foreign Trade.

The remarkable showing on the favorable side of the ledger in the treasury statement of imports and exports, for the month of June, indicates the rapid growth of our foreign trade and the increase of the consumption of American products in foreign markets. In the month of June our excess of exports of merchandise over imports was \$48,541,672, compared with an excess of imports in June, 1897, of \$11,989,987.

The heavy excess of imports in June, 1897, it will be remembered, was due to the fact of a rushing in of foreign goods in advance of the taking effect of the Dingley tariff measure on the first of July. In that month our exports were but seventy-three millions, in round numbers, and the imports were eighty-five millions. Then came the rapidly increasing demand for American goods in Europe, and the spread of our foreign trade which is proving our ability to compete with the foreign manufacturers in their own markets, and for the twelve months following, to the first of the present month, our excess of the exports has been almost phenomenal.

During the year just closed our total increase of exports of merchandise over those of 1897 was \$338,995,880. In the twelve months ending June, 1897, during which time the Wilson tariff bill was in force, the excess of our exports of goods over imports was but \$238,238,114 in value, while in the twelve months just closed the excess was \$615,259,024, or an increase of more than 100 per cent. The increase was, to be precise, \$338,995,880.

This is a remarkable showing, and is a direct contradiction of the charge that the passage of the Dingley bill would injure our foreign trade and close foreign markets against our products. Whatever may be the cause, the history of this extension of trade in the twelve months in which the new tariff law has been in effect has been just the reverse of what was expected. The United States, far from losing the "markets of the world" is steadily gaining ground in them.

Sample Exaggerations.

When the Register starts in to misrepresent a Republican convention it isn't particular about how far it steers away from the truth. Its description of a contest in the Republican congressional convention between two rival delegations from Tyler county is a gross piece of exaggeration. The feeling was confined to the representatives of the county; did not spread to the convention, which settled the matter by adopting the report of the committee on credentials, though some confusion was caused while the delegations were voting. No debate was indulged in outside of the representatives of the two local delegations, who made dignified and able arguments for their respective sides. The trouble in the Marshall delegation did not involve the convention nor any issue or question before it, since there was no contest for the nomination, but was wholly due to misunderstandings concerning the division of the vote of the delegation, which was a matter within itself to settle, and it did settle it.

These incidents which the Register attempts to magnify into rows and to deceive its readers into believing were riotous proceedings. With the exceptions of the local differences noted, which did not affect in any way the work of the convention or the result, but are incident to most political conventions, and not at all out of the ordinary, the First district convention was harmonious and good-natured. Local family troubles in one or two counties are not likely to induce the Republican party of the First district to hand it over to the Democratic party, much as the Register may hope. Mr. Dovenor was nominated for Congress by acclamation, all other matters being laid aside, and he will be elected to represent the sentiments of the Republican party in this district on the great questions which face the country.

Puerto Rico Next.

The next war movement, unless peace comes soon, will be the capture of Puerto Rico. The climate is much better on that island than in Cuba, but the rainy season is just as uncomfortable, and in view of the Spanish inability to send relief to the garrisons, the suggestion that the end of the rainy season should be awaited before an invasion of the island is advanced. The experience of the American troops in the short Santiago campaign has taught the lesson that great risks are run at this time.

The purpose of the government, however, is to gain possession of Puerto Rico as soon as possible in order to force peace and make its title good on the American side in peace negotiations. It is asserted that the occupation of the island will be achieved more promptly and with less risk and loss than accompanied the surmounting of the obstacles which presented themselves at Santiago. There is less danger from disease there, and there will be less fighting; consequently, the hardships of our troops would be materially lessened, the main objectionable feature being the tropical rains, the season for which will soon end.

The Reunion Abandoned.

The ultimatum of the Trunk Line Association in reaffirming the refusal to grant a one cent mile rate to the reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and insisting upon fixing the rate formerly granted, has caused the abandonment of the reunion. The discrimination is such that this expense to the members of the society would keep a very large proportion of them from coming to Wheeling. The rates obtained by other similar reunion assemblies led the local committee to hope that the Army of West Virginia could get similar treatment, as it has received it in the past. Hundreds of veterans of the society are unable to pay heavy railroad fares, as they would be obliged to travel long distances and they are for the most part men of small means. In

view of these circumstances and the manifest unfairness of the Trunk Line Association the local committee deemed it best not to risk a failure, though they were prepared to give the veterans a magnificent reception and make the occasion a splendid success in the way of entertainment. This matter is to be deeply regretted; it is regretted that the terms laid down by the passenger association render the abandonment of the plan necessary. Why so important a point as Wheeling should be thus discriminated against on such an occasion is beyond comprehension.

A dispatch from the front from General Miles effectually disposed of the canard that he had superceded Shafter at Santiago and that there are jealousies between the men. In his message to the secretary of war announcing the formal surrender of Toral, General Miles takes occasion to say: "This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their valor and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered." Such language from the general of the army should silence the scandal mongers.

The United States has made a long step in the direction of restoring former conditions to the non-combatants in Cuba. The complete control of the province of Santiago de Cuba will enable the people of that devastated region who were driven from their homes by the Spaniards to return and resume the cultivation of their lands. The United States forces will not disturb them in their rights to do this.

Blanco must be counting Fate by his bluster in defying the power of the United States. In view of what has occurred, Blanco, like other Spanish statesmen and commanders, has a lesson to learn. Those who have already learned it could give him a valuable pointer on the fruitlessness of winning victories by bluster—particularly from American soldiers and seamen.

A sensational yellow publication that "on good authority" there was reason to believe that the Spaniards had given the Americans the slip and were really not in Santiago, was sprung just before the surrender. Subsequent events have added laurels to the yellow journal's reputation for unreliability.

General Miles himself expects to command the Puerto Rico expedition, and will have the assistance of Sampson's fleet in the bombardment of San Juan. The fate of Santiago is pretty sure to be duplicated.

The situation in Spain is explosive. It will take but a match to precipitate the crisis which the government has all along feared.

What more does Spain need to satisfy her "honor?"

STATE PRESS CLEANINGS.

Near Huntington two men named Smith and Woolford were chopping on a tree and in some way the ax used by the former glared and entirely severed one leg from the body of his friend. Woolford died of the injury in a short time.

A peculiar accident occurred at Point Pleasant the other day; a fourteen month old child falling against a sewing machine in such a way as to pass its head through the framework. The iron framework of the machine had to be broken to extricate the child.

A special reporter informs the Star that Enoch Engle, while fishing a few days ago, with a hook baited with a goose's melt, caught a mud cat measuring nine inches between the eyes and six feet in length. When dressing the fish he found a half grown ground hog and two soft shell turtles in the neighborhood of its digestive apparatus. We doubted the above, but the

Never Thought of That.  
"No England for an ally."  
The jingoist doth wall:  
"For if we shake the Lion's paw  
We cannot twist his tail."  
—Syracuse Herald.

WE have an Upright Piano, good as new. Must be sold at once.

F. W. BAUMER CO.

Strange how coarse men delight to leer at a boy's love.

Men who are most considerate of women seem to please them the least.

When marriage makes a girl a woman her older sister becomes a bachelor maid.

A widow's keenest pleasure is to win away the sweetheart of a girl under twenty.

Mothers are dreadfully suspicious of bachelors, for whom children show an undue fondness.

A garrulous friend without tact is a greater nuisance than the man who always wants to borrow money. To one you lend dollars, the other robs you of dollars in time and energy.—New York Press.

At the battle of Zorndorf General Sedwitz, Frederick the Great's famous cavalry leader, gave the victory to his king by a single brilliant charge on the Russian flank, who had driven the infantry in a panic from the field. The day seemed lost when Sedwitz, with 5,000 men, forced his way through the swamps of the Zobern and rolled in upon the flank of the Russians, who were thrown into confusion and finally routed by the rushing squadrons. The Prussian troopers hacked and cut at the flying men as they galloped back and forth through the disorganized mass, until from sheer exhaustion they were forced to stop the butchery.

One of the most brilliant cavalry actions of the whole revolutionary period in France was that of the 27th of September, 1792, when 1,500 Prussians charged the rear guard of Dumouriez's army, which numbered 10,000 men. The French gave ground and then fell back in confusion on their main body. The Prussians continued to press them and finally ended by charging the whole French army.

At Villiers-en-Couche about eighty-six Austrians and two hundred English light dragoons, with two pieces of artillery, attacked 10,000 French infantry and cavalry. The charge was made with such spirit and so successfully that the French were driven from the field with a loss of 1,200 men killed and wounded.

The war carried on by Napoleon were famous for great cavalry actions. The charge of the French horse at the battle of Eylau is one of these. The French had suffered fearfully from the fire of a musketry battery of twenty-two pieces, strongly defended by Russian infantry, and Napoleon sent for Murat.

"Well, are you going to let those fellows eat us up?" he asked. He then ordered his great cavalry chief to gather the chargers, the dragoons and the cuirassiers and charge the Russians with eighty squadrons.

Murat collected his force. Grouchy's dragoon charged first to clear the field of the enemy's cavalry. General d'Hautpoul followed with twenty-four squadrons of cuirassiers, and after him came the cavalry. The charge was made with such spirit and so successfully that the French were driven from the field with a loss of 1,200 men killed and wounded.

The overthrew of the Russian regiments followed and then the horse scattered to slaughter. The Russians still fought in squads and companies and ordered their great cavalry chief to gather the chargers, the dragoons and the cuirassiers and charge the Russians with eighty squadrons.

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truthfulness of the reporter is above suspicion.—Clay County Star.

We don't care to criticize the management of the state university. We have been doing what we could to call attention to the merits of the institution, and to aid in building it up. But if there is any excuse for discharging a West Virginia lady as librarian and importing one from Chicago to take her place, we want to know what it is.—Parkersburg News.

Our sympathies go out to that business man of this city, says the Parkersburg News, who, in the last few days, has lost his fortune, some three or four thousand dollars, at gambling. He had sold out his business, sunk the proceeds at the poker table, and has not a sou left. He is too honorable to squal, resorted to no technicalities to recover his money, and played a square game. That's why we sympathize with him.

The early potatoes and gardens are well nigh burnt beyond remedy, this together with the failure of fruit will be keenly felt by all in this section. We hope other sections will fare better than ours in these particular wants.—Hampshire Review.

Several dealers in Jefferson county have been sued by W. M. Brickerhoff, attorney of Auburn, N. Y., for "damages and costs on account of the infringement of the trade right" of certain plow manufacturers. The suit grew out of sales made by hardware dealers of certain kinds of plowshares, etc., which the plaintiff plow companies contend are infringe upon their "patented" patents. The plow fixtures sold at a much lower figure than those made by the plaintiffs. Suits have been entered against hardware dealers all over the country for the same alleged infringement. Hagerstown dealers who have been sued will resist the suits. The question involves large interests and important patents and is attracting much attention throughout the country.—Shepherdstown Register.

It might not have been a bad idea for the government to have issued bonds in denominations as low as one dollar, as thousands of dollars worth would have been bought for souvenirs and the government would never have had to redeem them. Every country editor, under this plan, might be a bond holder.—Morgan Messenger.

REBELLION HUMAN NATURE.

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## GREAT CHARGES.

Made by Cavalry—Do or die. Rushes of Famous Organizations—The Charge of the Famous Six Hundred—An Incident of the Civil War.

Philadelphia Press. In the pleasant days of old the cavalry was the most important factor in warfare. The knights composing this branch of the military encased in armor went forth to fight against bare-legged peasants, poorly armed and on foot. These they would "smile" on their lance after the gallant medieval fashion of the times. It was a harmless sort of sport for the knight, and unless he was killed or some other knight his chances of getting hurt was very little.

That foot soldiers could survive the shock of heavy cavalry, weighted down as it was with boiler plate armor, was actually impossible until the fifteenth century, when the mountaineers of Switzerland astonished men grown old in camps by sustaining the dreaded shock on their pikes. This was the first time that the infantry might do, and the introduction of gunpowder, brought the cavalry into neglect. Indeed, the cavalry had so degenerated by the beginning of the seventeenth century as to be a subordinate and negative body. Charges at speed were unknown to it, reliance was placed on the musket and pistol instead of the sword.

It was Gustavus Adolphus, the great Swedish king, however, who took the cavalryman his air of romance.

One of the most famous cavalry charges was that of the "Famous Six Hundred" in 1852, when he met his death. The Swedish army, 20,000 strong, was ranged in two lines; the infantry held the center, while the cavalry was posted on the right and left wings. At last the Swedes saw the Imperial army of Austria, under Wallenstein. The battle was begun by the Swedes, with a general attack on Wallenstein's position. They swept all before them. First, Gustavus Adolphus led the cavalry in person. He had fallen like a thunder-bolt on the lightly mounted Poles and Croats posted on the enemy's left, and he had cut his way through the ranks of the Swedes, where it assailed the center. Wheeling about he led a regiment of cuirassiers to its support. In his armor he outstripped his troopers and ran on ahead of the cuirassiers, drawing the enemy's fire. A shot struck him in the arm, an instant later a second bullet sent him from the saddle. As he lay on the ground he was over him in a furious charge, and "The Lion of the North" breathed his last beneath their blows.

The Swedes, frantic at the loss of their hero, then threw themselves against Wallenstein's line with such weight of numbers that the Imperial army was pressed back at every point. It was then the second memorable cavalry charge of the day was made.

The fiery Pappenheim, the stoutest fighter and the greatest cavalry leader in the Austrian service, followed upon the heels of his hero. He had been at the battle of Halle, where his men were plundering the town. There the order from Wallenstein to advance had reached him. He was the chief of the royal army. He collected the fugitives and led them to the charge. All gave way before him, as he thundered into the thickest of the Swedish ranks.

The Austrian leader himself fell from the field, and his death put an end to one of the most fiercely contested battles ever fought.

The great civil war in England produced some notable cavalry leaders. Oliver Cromwell was the pride of the parliamentary forces. He entered the army at forty-four years of age, a quiet country gentleman, and organized the cavalry of the parliament.

The line of battle extended for fully three miles along the Rappahannock. The fate of the day was finally decided by the brilliant charge made by W. H. Lee and "Jones" through the woods on the federal right.

The Farewell.  
No time—no time for a kiss, Clarisse;  
The red of your lips I see  
But love is a dreamer, and what's a kiss—  
Though the lips be yours—to me!  
The war-drum flame, and the bullets hiss;  
You shall snare me not with a kiss—Clarisse!

No time—no time for a dream, Clarisse,  
Though the heaven of your eyes I see;  
But love is a dreamer, and what's the bliss  
Of a dream to me?  
I answer the drums with my heart—like thee!  
You shall snare me not with a dream, Clarisse!

No time for the red of your lips, Clarisse,  
Or your luminous heaven of eyes;  
But kiss—with your finger-tips, Clarisse,  
For love is a dreamer, and what's the bliss  
Of a dream to me?  
I answer the drums with my heart—like thee!  
You shall snare me not with a dream, Clarisse!

How's This!  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last twenty years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BEAUTIFUL Upright Piano, good as new, can be bought at a great sacrifice. F. W. BAUMER CO.

SKINS ON FIRE with Excess Intensity relieved by CUTICURA.

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